# Gazette of the United States
AND
# EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 120 of Vol. V.] FRIDAY, May 2, 1794. [Whole No. 516.]



## Juſt Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
*A few bales Holland Duck,*
*Ditto Oznaburgs,*
*Holland Sheeting,*
*Juniper Berries,*
*Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.*
*Sheathing Paper,*
*Swedes Iron, ſquare and flat bars,*
*Hair Ribband, No. 4.*
*Dutch Great Coats,*
*A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.*

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

*The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.*

March 1, 1794. d—tf

## To be Let,

*For Merchants Compting Houſes or Public Offices,*

Two brick 3 ſtory Houſes,

HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places in the garrets, ſituate on the ſouth weſterly ſide of Dock ſtreet, between Pear and Walnut ſtreets. Enquire of

*BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.*

April 17. tuth&stf

*The Profits ariſing from the following publication are for the benefit of the Poor.*

Juſt publiſhed, printed by R. Aitken and Son, and ſold by J. Cruikſhank, W. Young & T. Dobſon, and the other Bookſellers,

## MINUTES

OF THE

*Proceedings of the Committee,*

Appointed on the 14th September 1793, by the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and the Diſtrict of Southwark, to attend to and alleviate the ſufferings of the afflicted with the Malignant Fever, prevalent, in the City and its vicinity.

*WITH AN APPENDIX,*

CONTAINING

A liſt of perſons admitted into the Hoſpital at Buſh-hill, ſhewing the times of their admiſſion, death and diſcharge.

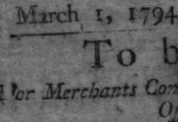
Number of Houſes, Deaths, &c. in the reſpective ſtreets, alleys, and courts in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark.

A liſt of the Interments in the Burial grounds in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark, with a meteorological account of the weather.

A ſummary of donations in caſh and proviſions, received from ſundry perſons and places, for the uſe of the poor and afflicted.

April 2. d3w

## For Sale or Charter,



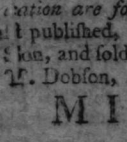
The SHIP
*ANDROMACHE,*
(An American bottom)
*John Moore, Maſter.*

IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to

*WHARTON & LEWIS.*

March 21. dtf

## For Amſterdam,



The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
*ADRIANA,*
K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to

*THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.*

N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.

March 6, 1794 dtf

*For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,*

*The Brig*
LITTLE SALLY,
JOHN EARL, Maſter.

A ſtaunch good veſſel, will ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf, or to

*JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.*

March 31. dtf

## Juſt Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,
And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY
*John Donnaldſon,*
No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.

March 4, 1794. d1w;tawtf

## FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Old Lisbon Wine of a ſuperior quality in pipes, imported in the ſhip Wilmington.

OLD SHERRY WINE of the firſt quality in quarter caſks, imported in the brig Nancy capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.

SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of RAISINS, imported in ditto.

Particular TENERIFFE WINES, in pipes hhds. and quarter caſks, imported in the ſhip Thomas, capt. Skinner.

A few quarter caſks of old particular bill of exchange MADEIRA WINE.

*George Meade,*

Who has alſo, juſt arrived and for ſale
A SMALL CARGO OF
*Liſbon Salt.*

A quantity of empty BAGS for ſale.

April 5. w&s1m.

## The following Certificate

of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domeſtic Debt of the United States ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury of the ſaid United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and ſigned by Joſeph Nourſe, Regiſter of ſaid Treaſury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th Auguſt 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was tranſmitted from London in the ſhip Peter, Paul Huſſey, maſter, bound for New York, and has been loſt.—The Subſcriber intending to apply to the Treaſury of the United States to have the ſame renewed, deſires all perſons who are intereſted in the ſaid certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.

*Francis Macy.*

Philad. March 27. d6w

*FOR SALE,*
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,

## An Eſſay on Slavery,

Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, induſtry*, and the *peace of ſociety*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt*.

PRICE 25 Cents. dtf

February 15.

## Excellent CLARET,

In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few caſes Champaigne Wine;

*MADEIRA,*

In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,

FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.

Jan. 2, 1794 dtf

## *The Ground Plan*

OF THE

City and Suburbs

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

*TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.*

IT is with pleaſure that the publiſher has to inform his ſubſcribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardneſs than was at firſt contemplated. At the ſame time he begs leave to remind them, that ſubſcription papers are ſtill open at moſt of the noted book-ſtores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form ſuch a reſpectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reaſonable encouragement to the undertaker.

Thoſe who are deſirous of further information are requeſted to call on

*Benjamin Davies,*
No. 68, Market ſtreet.

April 14. m&thtf

## Juſt Publiſhed,

In one handſome volume, 12mo. Price 5s

AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN ORMROD,
*At Franklin's Head, No. 41, Second Street,*

AN ESSAY ON THE
*Natural Equality of Men,*
On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

*Corrected and Enlarged.*

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*

Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem afferendum. CICERO.

*The Firſt American Edition.*

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18 tu&ftf

## Treaſury Department,

*Revenue Office, April 19, 1794.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Commiſſioner of the Revenue until the ſixth of May next inclusively, for the ſupply of all Rations, which may be required during the current year, at the city of Philadelphia, for the recruiting ſervice.

The rations to be furniſhed are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or 3/4 of a pound pork
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſky
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts vinegar } Per 100 rations
Two pounds ſoap
One pound candles

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
*Bookſeller, at the Stone Houſe in Second ſtreet, Philadelphia,*
VOLUME XI OF
ENCYCLOPÆDIA,
OR A
*Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miſcellaneous Literature,*

ON a plan entirely new; by which the different ſciences and arts are digeſted into the form of diſtinct treatiſes or ſyſtems. This volume contains the articles, medals, medicine, metallurgy, metaphyſics, methodiſts, Mexico, microſcope, midwifry, and a great variety of biographical and miſcellaneous articles, illuſtrated with nineteen copperplates.

☞ The tables of logarithms, &c. which were deficient in the tenth volume, are ſubjoined to this.

Eleven volumes of this work are now publiſhed, and the XIIth is in ſome forwardneſs.

On the firſt of September, 1792, the price of ſubſcription was increaſed TEN dollars on all ſetts not taken before that time. The ſubſcription is ſtill open on theſe terms, and if any copies remain by the firſt of July next, the price will be raiſed TEN dollars more, on any copies which may be ſubſcribed for after that period.

*** As many of the ſubſcribers have taken only two, three or four, &c. volumes, they are earneſtly requeſted to take up and pay for the remaining volumes, as it becomes difficult to complete the ſetts, and the publiſher does not hold himſelf bound to make up any ſetts after the firſt day of July next.

## Pennſylvania Hoſpital,

4th Month, 5th 1794.

The Contributors are deſired to attend the ELECTION, to be held at the HOSPITAL on the 5th day of the 5th Month next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; to chooſe twelve MANAGERS and a TREASURER, for the enſuing year:

By order of a board of Managers.

*Samuel Coates, clerk.*


## *FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.*

### LONDON, Feb. 21.

The fleet aſſembled at Spithead, under Lord Howe, amounted to upwards of 100 ſail. Sixty of which, were ſhips of the line. Some French frigates had been cruiſing in the Channel, and taken a number of veſſels. Nine French Eaſt-Indiman, under convoy of two frigates, were arrived at L' Orient.

By the laſt accounts from Paris, we learn, that the Convention has decreed, "that ſlavery ſhall be aboliſhed in all the French iſlands." This, they ſay, will be a *death blow* to Pitt.

On the 4th inſt. the National Convention decreed, that the colony of St. Domingo ſhould be repreſented in the aſſembly. On that day three deputies came to take their ſeats, viz. a negro, a mulatto, and a white. They were greatly applauded and received the fraternal embrace of Vadier the Preſident. This ſcene was accompanied by the reiterated cries vive l'egalite! The negroes of St. Domingo have ſworn to extirpate the Engliſh from that Iſland. On the 8th ſeveral people of colour acknowledged their gratitude to the Convention for having given liberty to their brethren.

March 4.

In the opinion of a certain learned writer, the preſent French government is likely to end in a military Republic, of which Paris is to be the center, with the other departments of the kingdom as its circumference, and under its controul.—In that caſe, adds he, let Europe tremble; depopulation and diminution of internal reſource will then rather ſtimulate than impede conqueſt, as they did in ancient Rome, which conquered the world during the moſt rapid decline of the population and of the reſources of Italy.

March 8.

It has been ſaid, that the ſtate of France is induſtriouſly miſrepreſented on this ſide the water, to anſwer a purpoſe, & that only in Paris a temporary inconvenience prevails, on account of butcher's meat, while the departments labor under no ſuch inconvenience; now on the authority of the Paris Papers, it is ſaid that the diſtreſs appears to be every where much the ſame. We ſhould but tire the patience of our readers, in tranſlating the numerous complaints on this head, which pour out into the capital daily.

In every part of the country, the Clubs are engaged ſolely in deviſing means to remedy the evil.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

February 14.

*Lord Moira's Expedition.*

The Earl of Moira, roſe to take notice of ſome obſervations that had been thrown out by an honorable gentleman, Major Maitland, in another houſe, on the expedition which he had the honor to command. His Lordſhip explained at ſome length, the general outlines of the expedition, the views of his Majeſty's Miniſters, and the communications which had taken place with the Royaliſts on the ſubject. He had been ſent for, he ſaid by his Majeſtey's Miniſters, on the 17th of October, and informed by them, of the ſuccours with which it was intended the Royaliſts ſhould be furniſhed. He did not heſitate to undertake the expedition propoſed, nor that reſponſibility which he conſidered as attached to it. The Royaliſts had demanded a certain force, to co-operate with them, and his Majeſty's Miniſters had appointed a much greater force than they had requeſted; It only remained that a junction ſhould be fixed; and before that could be effected, ſome ſignals were agreed upon, and ſome frigates ſent to repeat thoſe ſignals; but they were not anſwered by the Royaliſts. On the 10th of November, ſome perſons were ſent to concert meaſures with them, and a different ſpot for landing was fixed upon.—The Royaliſts had required artillery men, as they had ſcarce any one who underſtood the uſe of cannon. His Lordſhip had repreſented to his Majeſty's Min-

ers, who had entruſted him with a diſcretionary power on this expedition, the neceſſity of bringing ſome perſons from Flanders, who were acquainted with the management of artillery; and as he hopped to have formed an immediate junction with the Royaliſts, he had appointed two French officers, of great merit, his aids-du camp, and another as his ſecretary; becauſe he conceived, the junction once made, his little army was not to be grafted into that of the Royaliſts, but was to form a part of that which he had the honor to command. In theſe circumſtances, he thought himſelf juſtified in making the appointments on which ſuch animadverſions had been made.

He concluded by ſaying, that he took the whole reſponſibility upon himſelf, becauſe his Majeſty's Miniſters had fully approved of the appointment he had recommended to them.

Lord Lauderdale roſe to juſtify the notice that had been taken in the Houſe of Commons of theſe appointments. Had miniſters been as candid and explicit as the Noble Lord, it would have been deemed ſatiſfactory; but they had obſerved a ſullen ſilence, and had not even deigned to give the leaſt explanation on the ſubject.

Lord Greenville wiſhed all reſponſibility for the meaſures adopted by Earl Moira to attach an adminiſtration, who, he contended, had acted legally and conſtitutionally.

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## *NATIONAL CONVENTION.*

TUESDAY, February 4.

The white coloniſt, admitted yeſterday to repreſent St. Domingo, drew the picture of the actual ſituation of that iſland. After enumerating thoſe particulars which are already known, he proceeden to ſtate the burning Cape Francois, and the expulſion of Galbot, the friend of Dumourier, who in conjunction with the rich inhabitants, projected to deliver up the iſland to the Engliſh and Spaniards. He ſtated, that the blacks with the patriots, had fought againſt thoſe traitors; and that the civil commiſſioners, to reward the blacks, had proclaimed the liberty of the ſlaves throughout the iſland? that the blacks had ſworn perpetual allegiance to France, and the moſt vigorous reſiſtance to the Engliſh, if they ſhould dare to penetrate into the interior parts of the iſland.

The orator concluded his report by proving, that the rich planters, the ex-nobles, emigrants and rich merchants of St. Domingo, had projected to give up that iſland to the Engliſh.—Applauſe.

The National Convention then paſſed the following important decree -

The National convention decrees, that ſlavery is aboliſhed in all the French colonies.

It decrees in conſequence, that all the inhabitants of the French colonies, of whatever colour, are French citizens, and from this day forward enjoy all thoſe rights which are ſecured to them by the declaration of rights and by the Conſtitution.

A negroes who heard this decree, fainted away, and did not recover but by the noiſe of acclamations, and the ſhouts of *Vive la Republique!*—Her ſenſibility was ordered to be recorded in the minutes of the day.

Danton, after having declared that this decree would KILL PITT, moved that the mode of its execution be referred to the committee of public welfare.—Adopted.

A motion for the annulment of the decree of arreſt againſt Polverel and Santhonax, who are authors of the proclamation of Auguſt 29, granting liberty to all the blacks of St- Domingo, was referred to this ſame committee.

WEDNESDAY February 5.

The committee of public welfare preſented the digeſt of the decree for aboliſhing ſlavery in the colonies.

Barrere, in the name of the committee of public welfare, having announced that the army of the North had put itſelf into motion and made victory the order of the day, propoſed General Pichegru to replace Jourdain.

Decreed.

FRIDAY, February 7.

A Black deputy aſcended the tribune, to denounce ſeveral ſecret aſſemblies of coloniſts, whoſe deſign it was to reſtore and cement ſlaves.

SATURDOY February 8.

Baudot, in the name of the committees of war and finance preſented a long decree, reſpecting the allowances of meat to be granted to the army.

The Convention decreed it as a principle, that every military man, whatever his rank may be, ſhall be allowed the ſame ration that is allowed to all others.

SUNDAY February 9.

One of the Secretaries read a letter, dated Toulon, January 26, of which the following is an extract:

"Laſt night the bad weather drove into our Road a two maſted Engliſh ſhip, laden with coffee and ſugar. A republican ſloop got up with her and brought her into port. This is another payment upon account."

(Signed) "DEBENET."

This day was ſignalized by an action truly republican: As ſoon as the Spaniſh cannons were heard in the French camp, the ſoldiers who were priſoners at Saint Jan de Luz, for military offences, demanded to march againſt the enemy: their requeſt was granted, and they were accordingly armed. After their party had gained the victory, theſe republican ſoldiers retired quietly, and of their own accord, to their priſon.

The convention received this account with tranſport, and immediately decreed the releaſe of theſe priſoners.

The popular ſociety of St. Quintin wrote to the convention congratulating it on the decree which made the negroes free, in the following terms:

"LEGISLATORS,

"On hearing of the fraternal manner in which you received the two deputies of color from St. Domingo, the fraternal embraces given them by the Preſident, the fainting of the negroe woman for joy, we too wept with tenderneſs and gratitude. We had a negro man in this town, whom we inſtantly invited to our aſſembly, and made him a member of our popular ſociety, the fraternal kiſs was given him by our Preſident, as a proof how much we are inſpired by the emancipation of 700,000 of our brethren.

"Repreſentatives of the people, a member very juſtly obſerved in the convention, that this day ſhould prove a death blow to PITT: —Continue as you have always done, to deſerve well of your country.

"Health and fraternity.

(Signed)

"TALBOT, Preſident."

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## Mr. DEXTER's *Obſervations concluded.*

I reſpect the manly republicaniſm of America too much, to believe that the popular water-gruel, the milk for ſucklings, with which ſome men ſtrive to gain his favor, can either pleaſe his appetite or invigorate his ſyſtem. There are diſcontented men in all countries; perhaps our own has fewer than any other. They hollow loud and often, and we are therefore led to think they are numerous. A tumultuous minority thus often impoſes meaſures on a peaceful majority, againſt the firſt principle of Republicaniſm. The voice of the people is not for war, unleſs neceſſary for our ſafety and honor.—Many in this City may wiſh for it; but the majority through the Union are deſirous of peace. Tho' they will encounter war bravely, if it ſhall overtake them, they are againſt running to meet it.

I will not detain the committee with ſtating the inconveniences we ſubject ourſelves to, the difficulty of obtainihg ſupplies from other countries during the convulſions of Europe, the loſs of our articles of export, periſhing on our hands from a retaliatory prohibition by Britain, the impoſſibility of executing ſuch a law, or the encouraging of frauds to the ruin of the merchant of honor. Theſe have already been the ſubjects of obſervation. The ſtrong objection which ariſes from our conſtitution, I cannot omit. In the diſtribution of power to the ſeveral departments of government, the right of making treaties is given to the Executive. Of courſe the preparatory negociation muſt belong to them as an incident of the authority. But we are now commencing a negociation ourſelves, and preſcribing terms of a treaty. It is urged that this cannot bind the Executive.—They may make a different treaty, but our prohibition will ſtill be in force. Do we intend to ſay then, that we will forbid our Citizens from Commerce with Britain even after the Executive, the only conſtitutional power, ſhall have ſettled all matters of difference, unleſs they will ſuffer us to dictate the mode in which they ſhall ezerciſe their authority? This looks to me very much like uſurpation, by whatever name we may chuſe to call it.

It has been ſaid, by a zealous friend of the meaſure, that a treaty would be the ſupreme law of the land, by virtue of the conſtitution, and therefore would repeal this law. Perhaps it may in future be thought convenient to retract that doctrine. If it be true, it is idle to make the law. But ſir, I doubt the truth of it. It appears ſtrange to ſay that an act in its nature legiſlative, and ſuch we are told this is, can be abrogated by an executive act. I know of nothing but the legiſlature which can repeal a law. It belongs either to legiſlative or executive power. If the former, the legiſlative only, can abrogate it; if the latter, we ought not to meddle with it. We may as well carry thro' the negociation, as begin it, and preſcribe the terms of it. If the conſtitution had given us this power, we could not exerciſe it, from our numbers and mode of doing buſineſs. It will not be denied, that the Executive have a right to appoint and inſtruct a negociator, as to the terms of ſettlement. Have we the ſame right—or even can we inſtruct him when they ſhall appoint? Suppoſe him thus doubly inſtructed by the Executive having conſtitutional authority, and by us who cannot tell from whence we derive the power, and the inſtructions contradict each other; whom is the Negociator to obey? None will ſay that the power of the Executive is not paramount all others as to treaties, and all foreign negociations. Are we to make a law then which may be violated with impunity; nay more with propriety? I wiſh ſir, that gentlemen who ſo often tremble for the ſanctuary of Republicaniſm and deprecate uſurpation of power, would apply theſe excellent feelings to this ſubject. We have been often told that ſomething muſt be done, and that if we object to this meaſure we ought to ſhow a better as a ſubſtitute. I have never thought this a difficult taſk; I will now ſtate the outlines of what ought to be done. By a peculiarity in our conſtitution negociation with foreign nations is altogether an Executive duty; but to declare war, is with the Legiſlature. In governments where the powers of negociation and of war are in the ſame hands, the ſame officer can demand a recompence for an injury, propoſe his ultimatum, and declare war if it be rejected; but our Executive may be embarraſſed in purſuing a demand of compenſation to the laſt extremity, leſt he ſhould pledge the honor of the nation to war againſt the will of the legiſlature, who alone can make war. We ought therefore to paſs a reſolution requeſting the Preſident to purſue with energy a demand for recompence according to the cuſtom of nations, and pledging ourſelves to ſupport him if the event ſhould prove unſucceſsful; and in the mean time we ought to prepare for war. I can ſee nothing further which is legiſlative in its nature, or committed to our care by the conſtitution; until it ſhall appear that the negociation has failed of ſucceſs. Then ſir, it will be time enough to prohibit commercial intercourſe, or declare war, or take any other meaſures to avenge our wrongs and vindicate the honor of our country. If we are to engage in war ſir, I preſume we muſt have ſome money to carry it on, unleſs in this inſtance alſo we are an exception from general rules. The meaſure now contemplated muſt almoſt annihilate our imports and we have not looked round for a ſubſtitute. We have heard of a land tax, but there are many objections to it. On the eve of war public credit is doubly important. Having loſt our former reſources, we muſt provide new funds for the punctual payment of the intereſt of the public debt, the expenſes of government, and the innumerable expenſes of war. We muſt not only ſuffer heavy taxes and burthens, but alſo an enormous increaſe of our debt. As I am not *guilty* of being a creditor of the union, perhaps I may be heard patiently on this ſubject. It has been often ſaid here, that the public debt has enſlaved our country, yet now we are urged to encreaſe it beyond all calculation, without taking the uſual meaſures for pacific accommodation.

Though I have labored in vain to underſtand how the public debt is an engine of ſlavery, and have ſincerely thought our country a perfect model of civil freedom, yet I hope this argument will have ſome weight with thoſe, who ſee that we are ſlaves and that the public debt has riveted our fetters. Here give me leave to anſwer an argument, which has been repeatedly preſſed, and with apparent ſucceſs. It is not denied that the firſt regular ſtep is to demand a recompence for an injury; but it is ſaid that Britain regards no laws of nations in her conduct to us, and therefore we are not bound to obſerve them towards her. I preſume by this is not meant that we ought to do wrong, becauſe Britain has done wrong; but that it becomes right for us to diſregard thoſe laws which ſhe violates; let us examine this. The laws and uſages of nations have preſcribed certain modes of demanding redreſs of a nation for an injury; theſe of neceſſity can only be applicable to an injured nation, for no other can need redreſs. Can it then be true that the moment a nation is injured, and thereby is placed in the ſituation for which, and for which alone the rule was made, the rule ceaſes to be obligatory? A nation cannot be injured, unleſs the laws of nations with reſpect to her have been violated. According to this argument a very ſolemn rule of conduct has been eſtabliſhed which is never to be complied with; not by a nation which has not received an injury, becauſe there is nothing to redreſs; and not by a nation which has been injured, becauſe with reſpect to her the laws of nations have been violated by the aggreſſing nation, and this diſpenſes with the rule. This anſwer to an argument ſo much relied on is to my mind perfectly ſatisfactory. I call on the gentlemen to ſhew it to be a fallacy.—Our ſituation ſir is not new, though our conduct may be ſo. We have ſeen Holland when neutral in former wars, ſuffering ſimilar injuries; they did not purſue ſuch meaſures as we contemplate, though better prepared for war: Neither their intereſt or their honor ſuffered by their moderation. The preſent neutral powers of Europe are fellow-ſufferers with us; yet we do not hear of ſimilar impetuoſity of reſentment. In all wars neutral nations are abuſed, in proportion as the powers at war are ſtrong, and the neutrality weak. A ſtronger combination than the preſent perhaps never exiſted in Europe; and a neutrality can ſeldom be weaker. The principles of the preſent war are alſo peculiar; it is a deſperate ſtruggle for exiſtence. The unuſual circumſtances of it have compelled the French with whom we are in friendſhip, not only to diſregard our rights as a neutral nation, but to violate their treaty with us, though we have proceeded ſo far in friendſhip to them as to hazard our peace. Our merchants ſuffer ſeverely from that nation; yet we are told that imperious neceſſity from peculiar circumſtances is an excuſe. I ſay not theſe things to criminate that nation; they have been civil enough to apologize and promiſe recompence; but we have not received even good manners from their enemies. The public mind appears to have ſuffered little irritation from this cauſe, and it is far from my wiſh to excite any. My motive is only to ſhew that this acquieſcence in their apology proves our opinion, that the preſent war is peculiar in its nature. Tho' we owe nothing but indignation to Britain, yet we owe prudence to our country and reſpect to ourſelves. The preſent moment is infinitely valuable, and ought not to be trifled with. The preſent ſituation and diſpoſition of Britain almoſt enſure us honorable peace, unleſs we provoke war. We have ſtrong evidence that war with this country is againſt both their intereſt and their wiſhes. Though the meaſure under conſideration is not in itſelf hoſtility, and violates no law of nations, were we to ſtop here; yet a little reflection muſt convince us that it tends to war. It is placing our negociation for recompence from Britain on ſo new, and to them ſo humiliating a footing, that their pride muſt revolt; thus national honor muſt forbid a compliance. They will ſay to our negociator, no nation ever addreſſed another in this way—Suppoſe we have injured you; it is not poſſible for us to treat with you reſpecting retribution on theſe terms: It is not an offer of peaceful accommodation, but an affront, a challenge. This refuſal to treat, which the mode of making the demand renders certain, will then be urged as a refuſal to make us a recompence; and war becomes inevitable.

Why ſir ſhould we be thus ingenious to avoid peace and ruſh haſtily into the tragedy of Europe? At ſuch a moment we ought to paſe and enquire what we can gain by war. We now poſſeſs ev ry bleſſing for which other nations contend; we may loſe, but cannot gain by confuſion. The price of our preſent political happineſs was not ſmall; we are now eating the fruit of that tree, which was watered with the blood of our fathers; yet we ſuffer the canker worm of jealouſy to feed on its foliage, the whirlwind of diſcord threatens to root it up for ever. What attractions do we find in the deſolation, the miſery, the crimes of Europe? Their very virtues are ſhaded with horror; their rulers are the ſcourges of mankind; their buſineſs is oppreſſion; their ſport is violation; they trade in blood; the prieſts of Moloch offer daily Hecatombs of innocent victims; they fatten on human ſacrifices; our former friends are inſane; or rather their patriotiſm borders on phrenzy; Europe is at war with all the feelings of nature; they blaſpheme her rights; they laugh at her agonies. Can it be neceſſary ſir, to deſcribe the happineſs of our own country to ſhew the contraſt? We are ſo familiar with public bleſſings, that we have almoſt forgotten their value. The voice of oppreſſion is not heard. Our habitations are the dwellings of virtue and domeſtic happineſs. The laws of morality and of our country are revered. We prophane not the altars of religion. We have realized the golden age of fable. We have practiſed republican viſions. In this moment of danger our minds ſhould ſwell to the magnitude of the occaſion. We ought to brave every danger to defend theſe inеſtimable advantages; but if we want prudence, we ſhall appear to want every virtue.—I have now done with the queſtion. The meaſure appears to me to threaten great miſchief to our country. If this ſhall be realized, tho' I ſhall ſhare in the common calamity, a review of my conduct will not upbraid me. We may look back ſir acroſs a deluge of miſery which may

overwhelm the country to the happy ſhore of peace, which perhaps we now imprudently abandon. We may recall this moment as that in which we hoiſted the floodgate of deſtruction. On ſuch a retroſpect our countrymen may ſay, you were the authors of theſe calamities, and you are reſponſible.

# PHILADELPHIA,

## MAY 2.

## WAYS *and* MEANS.

Mr. SMITH, S. C. as Chairman of a Committee; conſiſting of a Member from each State, made the following REPORT to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, which is now under the conſideration of the Houſe.

*The Committee appointed to enquire whether any, or what further or other revennes are neceſſary for the ſupport of public credit; and if further revenues are neceſſary, to report the ways and means,*

*REPORT,*

THAT, on referring to the eſtimates laid before the legiſlature by the Secretary of the Treaſury, they find that the revenues to the end of the year 1794, are eſtimated to produce — *Dols. Cts.* 6,618,584. 19

And that, for the ſupport of government, military eſtabliſhment, and other ſervices deſignated by law, previous to and during the preſent ſeſſion there would be wanting the ſum of — 7,044,217. 98

And, that further ſums will probably be requiſite for which proviſion ought to be made, viz.

For the addition to the military eſtabliſhment, proviſional force, and expenſes of militia — 650,000

That the eſtimated product of the impoſt being made at a time when our commerce was unembarraſſed, and no interruption of it contemplated, the committee are of opinion, that a deduction ſhould be made on that account, of — 1,300,000

from which it re[s]ults that there is a deficiency of funds to anſwer the demands of the preſent year, of 2,375,633. 79-100ths. dollars; but as the ſum of one million provided for foreign intercourſe, is directed to be borrowed, if wanting, the committee have deducted that ſum, except 60,000 dollars for the intereſt ariſing thereon, which leaves the ſum to be provided — 1,435,633,79

To raiſe which ſum, the committee propoſe, that there be raiſed, by additional impoſt and tonnage — 392,500

On carriages (waggons, carts, and drays excepted) — 150,000

On ſtamps — 100,000

On ſales at auction — 100,000

On manufactured tobacco and ſnuff — 100,000

On loaf and lump ſugars, — 50,000

On licences for retailing wines and diſtilled ſpirits — 100,000

992,500

By direct taxes on lands — 750,000

Dols. 1,742,500

Which ſums exceed the current demands 306,866. 21; but as the eſtimates on moſt of the articles are conjectural, and without ſufficient data for obtaining a correct opinion, as to their probable amount, the committee have thought it more expedient to provide for a ſurplus, than ſuffer the revenue to prove deficient; and in conformity with the foregoing eſtimates, they ſubmit the following reſolutions:

*Reſolved*, That from and after the day of next, there be levied, collected and paid upon the following articles imported into the United States, in ſhips or veſſels of the United States, with an addition of one-tenth per cent. on like articles in any other ſhips or veſſels; the ſeveral duties herein after mentioned, over and above the duties now paid, to be levied, collected and paid in the ſame manner, by the ſame officers, ſubject to the ſame penalties, and entitled to drawbacks, as the ſame articles are now ſubject and entitled to, viz.

On boots, per pair, 25 cents. On ſhoes and ſlippers for men and women, and on clogs and goloſhoes, per pair, 5. On ſhoes and ſlippers for children, per pair, 3.

On millinery ready made, artificial flowers, feathers, and other ornaments for womens' head dreſſes, and on dolls dreſſed and undreſſed,

On caſt, ſlit, and rolled iron, and, generally, on all manufactures of iron, ſteel, tin, pewter, copper, braſs, or of which either of thoſe metals is the article of chief value, not being otherwiſe particularly enumerated (braſs and iron wire, locks, hinges, hoes, anvils and viſes excepted,)

On carpets and carpeting,

On leather tanned or tawed, and, generally, all manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the article of chief value, not otherwiſe particularly enumerated,

On medicinal drugs, except thoſe commonly uſed in dying; on matts and floor-cloths; on hats, caps, and bonnets, of every ſort for women; on gloves, mittens, ſtockings, fans, buttons of every kind, buckles (ſhoe and knee,)

On ſheathing and cartridge paper,

On all powders, paſtes, balls, balſams, ointments, oils, waters, waſhes, tinctures, eſſences, or other preparations or compoſitions, commonly called ſweet ſcents or odours, perfumes or coſmetics, and on all dentifrices, powders, or preparations for the teeth or gums,

On gold, ſilver, or plated wares, gold and ſilver lace, jewellery and paſte work, clocks and watches, and the parts of either,

On groceries, to wit: cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, ginger, anniſeed, currants, dates, prunes, raiſins, ſugar candy, oranges, lemons, limes, &, generally, all fruits and comfits, olives, capers, pickles of every ſort, oil, and muſtard in flour,

On all marble, ſlate, or other ſtone; on bricks, tiles, tables, mortars and other ſtone, and generally, all ſtone and earthen ware,

On cabinet wares, and all manufactures of wood, or of which wood, is the material of chief value,

} 5 per cent. advalorem.

On carriages, and parts of carriages, 4 1-2 per cent.

On all manufactures of cotton or linen, or of muſlins; of cotton and linen, or of which cotton or linen is the material of chief value being printed, ſtained or coloured, 2 1-2 per cent.

On all goods, wares, and merchandize, which now pay a duty of 7 1-2 per cent. an addition of 1-2 per cent.

On coffee, per lb. 1 cent, cocoa, per lb. 2. Cheeſe, per lb. 3. Salt, per buſhel 3.

On the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels of the United States, employed in foreign trade, 6 cents per ton. On all other ſhips or veſſels, 25.

*Reſolved*, That after the day of every perſon keeping a carriage, for the conveying of perſons for their own uſe, ſhall notify the ſame at ſome office, which may be deſignated for the purpoſe, and ſhall pay annually,

For a coach 10 dollars, for a chariot 8, for any other four wheeled carriage 6, for a chaiſe, or other two wheeled carriage 2.

With an addition of one fourth, where two carriages ſhall be kept by one perſon; of one third, where three carriages ſhall be kept by one perſon; and of one half, where more than three carriages are kept by the ſame perſon.

*Reſolved*, That after the day of there be paid, the following ſtamp duties, Letters patent 200, *Cts.* exemplification thereof 100.

Licences, or certificates of admiſſion, of ſolicitors, attornies, clerks, advocates, proctors, and other officers of courts 5 dollars. Exemplification under the ſeals of courts 50 cents. Affidavits and affirmations, except thoſe before the officers of the public revenue, thoſe relative to ſuits pending in courts, to be uſed therein, and thoſe relative to criminal proceeding 10, Deeds, except thoſe otherwiſe particularly rated 25, Charter parties 100, Bottomry and reſpondentia bonds 100, Apprentices indentures 15, Certificates of debentures for drawbacks 20, Bills lading, coaſtwiſe, except for veſſels going from one diſtrict to another, within the ſame ſtate 10, ditto foreign 20, Inventories of the effects of deceaſed perſons, or for any other purpoſe preſcribed by law, except in caſes of goods diſtrained, or in compliance of any agreement between two or more perſons 10. Bonds for the ſecurity of money, when the ſum is above fifty, and not exceeding one hundred dollars 20. Above 100, and not exceeding 500, 25. Above 500, and not exceeding 1000, 30. Above 1000, 40. Receipts for legacies, or ſhares of perſonal eſtate, in caſes of inteſtates, where the ſum is above 50, and not exceeding 100 dollars 25. More than 100, and not exceeding 500, 50. For every further ſum above 500 100. Not to extend to wives, children, or grand-children. Notarial acts 25. Letters of attorney 25. Policies of inſurance, From one diſtrict to another, in the United States 20. To and from the United States to any foreign country, for any ſum exceeding 500 dollars 25. For every further ſum, more than 500, 25. For every ſum of 2000, or upwards 100. Probates of wills, and letters of adminiſtration 50.

*Reſolved*, That after the day of there ſhall be paid, on all ſales at auction (except in the caſes of property ſold upon execution, or by virtue of diſtreſſes for rent or tax, or in conſequence of bankruptcies, and legal inſolvencies, or where there have been general aſſignments for the benefit of creditors, or in caſes where ſhips and goods have been ſtranded or wrecked, or in caſes of ſale by executors or adminiſtrators, or of produce ſold upon the land where it is produced) at the rate of one per cent.

*Reſolved*, That after the day of there ſhall be paid, upon all tobacco manufactured in the United States, 4 cents per lb. On all ſnuff 8 cents per lb.

That every manufacturer of tobacco or ſnuff, ſhall, on or before the day make entry, with the officer of inſpection of the diſtrict in which he reſides, of the houſe or building, in which the manufactory is carried on; and ſhall enter into bond, with ſufficient ſurety, to render a faithful account, every three months, of the quantity of tobacco or ſnuff ſold or ſent out, within that period.

That, previous to taking in any tobacco, for the purpoſe of being manufactured, he ſhall notify the ſame to the office of inſpection, and ſhall keep a book, in which ſhall be entered, daily, the quantity of tobacco or ſnuff ſold or ſent out in each day.

*Reſolved*, That there be laid an additional duty of four cents per pound, upon all tobacco, eight cents per pound on all ſnuff, and two cents per pound on all refined ſugar, imported into the United States, after the day of

*Reſolved*, That after the day of there be paid, on all ſugars refined within the United States, two cents per pound.

*Reſolved*, That after the day of every perſon, ſelling diſtilled ſpirits or wines, for conſumption out of their own dwellings; diſtilled ſpirits, in leſs quantity than twenty gallons; wines, in leſs quantity than thirty gallons, except in the original caſk or package, in which they were imported, ſhall take out licences, to authorize the ſale of ſuch diſtilled ſpirits and wines, and ſhall pay annually,

For a licence to ſell all foreign diſtilled ſpirits, 5 dollars. For a licence to ſell all wines, 5 ditto.

*Reſolved*, That the ſum of 750,000 dollars be raiſed, by direct tax for the year 1794, to be apportioned among the ſtates, agreeably to the rule preſcribed by the conſtitution.

## APPROPRIATIONS.

| | *Dolls. Cts.* |
|---|---|
| 1. Appropriations for ſupport of government | 521,447. 24 |
| 2. Ditto, for war department, including fortifications | 1,629,936. 1 |
| 3. Intereſt on public debt | 2,849,194. 73 |
| 4. Frigates | 700,000 |
| 5. Appropriations for foreign intercourſe | 1,000,000 |
| 6. Arſenals, &c. | 343,640 |
| 7. Addition to the military eſtabliſhment, &c. | 650,000 |
| | 7,694,217. 98 |

## WAYS AND MEANS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Surplus of revenue for 1793, | 1,118,584. 19 | |
| 2. Probable product of impoſt for 1794, | 3,300,000 | |
| 3. Ditto, exciſe | 400,000 | |
| 4. Probable ſurpluſſes of appropriations out of the revenues of 1793. | 500,000 | |
| | | 5,318,584. 19 |
| Balance, dollars | | 2,375,633. 79 |

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip George Barclay, Capt. Collet, from London, with the following cabin paſſengers.

Capt. Collet ſailed from London the 14th March, and Graveſend the 16th, and paſſed through the north paſſage.

Mrs. B. H. Fennell, Mr. James Fennell, Mr. Thomas Walker, Mrs. Catharine Walker, Mr. Thomas Walker, Miſs Roſe Walker, Mr. Edward Willig, Mrs. Willig, Mr. Peter Coutant, Mrs. Mary Lloyd, Mr. Joſeph Carr, Mrs. Mary Carr, Mr. Thomas Carr, Mr. Edward Jones, Mrs. Mary Taylor, Mrs. Lydia Kempton, Mr. William Kempton, Miſs Rebecca Gazem, and 32 in the ſteerage—all remarkably healthy.

A perſon has been detected and committed to jail in Halifax, (N. C.) who had in his poſſeſſion ſundry counterfeit Bank Notes; viz. a 20 Dollar Note of the Bank of North-America—and a number of 5 Dollar Notes of the Bank of the United States.

*For the Gazette of the United States.*

*To the* EDITOR *of the General Advertiſer.*

CITIZEN,

Your Gazette has been compared to that of *Bruſſels*, and you have endeavored to exculpate it from the charge, by ironically) as I ſuppoſe you call it) ſupporting the compariſon. But you ſhould recollect, Citizen, that when things are compared, we do not always include in the compariſon all the parts, qualities, &c. The *Bruſſels Gazette* for inſtance, is allowed to be, in many reſpects, a very uſeful paper: it is conducted with modeſty, inculcates a due reſpect to the *conſtituted authorities*, *obedience to the laws*, a *deteſtation of anarchy*; & in this reſpect I am ready to confeſs that the compariſon does not hold good. The *Bruſſels Gazette* is ſo noted for its *incorrectneſs on recent occurrences*, that *Foote*, to paint a *liar* in the ſtrongeſt light, ſays that "he lies like the *Bruſſels Gazette*." Every one knows that this expreſſion of the comedian is become proverbial; and if there is any, who is not convinced that it has been juſtly applied to the *General Advertiſer*, let him read your *Bulletin volant*, publiſhed on the 18th of this month.

You ſay, "The *Bruſſels Gazette* treats the people as a *Swiniſh multitude*; and ſo does the *General Advertiſer*." What you meant here as irony "*forſooth*" is literally true. Is not the abovementioned *Bulletin* a ſufficient proof of this! Would any one, who did not look on the public as ſwiniſhly ignorant, have publiſhed, and republiſhed, that romantic ſtory, with pretended confirmations of its truth, long after the city was in poſſeſſion of proof of *its reſemblance to the Bruſſels Gazette?* The other Printers of the City, behaved with much more reſpect to the people; it is true, they publiſhed the contents of this *Bulletin volant*, but they at the ſame time took effectual care to prevent its being believed by ——— telling us from whence they had extracted it. Thus then a compariſon between theſe two *famous* Gazettes was not inapplicable, even according to your own words; and why then be offended at it?

*Salut*, Citizen. B.

Philadelphia, 1ſt May, 1794.

## By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city.

" ——The people emigrating, the attorney-general proſecuting, Pitt boaſting, oppoſition grumbling, his Majeſty hunting, the Queen pocketing, Royal Frederick ſpending, and the poor ſtarving—and, to *Crown* the whole, we are, one and all, next Friday, to betake ourſelves to faſting and praying.—*Ca Ira.*"

*PROGNOSTICS OF WAR.*

" The bay-trees in our country all are wither'd,
' And meteors fright the fixed ſtars of heav'n;
" The pale-fac'd moon looks bloody on the earth;
" And lean-look prophets whiſper fearful change;
" *Rich men look ſad*, and ruffians dance and ſing."

THE office of the Preſident and Directors of the INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA, is removed to No. 107, South Front ſtreet, being the ſouth eaſt corner of Front and Walnut ſtreets.

May 1. t&f 1 m.

NEW THEATRE.

*THIS EVENING,*
*May 2.*
Will be performed,
A TRAGEDY, called
*OTHELLO,*
The MOOR of VENICE.
To which will be added,
A COMIC OPERA, written by the Author of the Poor Soldier, called
Peeping Tom of Coventry.

108

## ADVERTISEMENT.

*SALES at NEW-YORK, by A. L. BLEECKER & SONS,*

On Thursday the 15th May next at Twelve o'clock at the Tontine Coffee House,

THE FOLLOWING

# *Tracts of Land,*

In Watkins and Flint's purchase, in the county of Tioga, state of New York.

| The | | containing | acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| Southwest quar. of | Township | No. 2, | 9,424 |
| Northwest do. | do. | 4, | 5,647 |
| Northeast do. | do. | 6, | 10,525 |
| Southwest do. | do. | 7, | 9000 |
| Southwest do. | do. | 8, | 3,950 |
| Northwest do. | do. | 8, | 6,250 |
| Southeast do. | do. | 9, | 6,250 |
| Southeast do. | do. | 10, | 9,000 |
| Northwest do. | do. | 10, | 10,475 |
| | | | 70,521 |

These lands are rapidly encreasing in value, large settlements are already made in several of the townships; the goodness of soil, and the advantages in point of situation being so well known, render any further description unnecessary. A map of the tracts and conditions of sale may be seen at No. 19, Queen street, New-York.

April 10. tuth&s t14M

—NO. 21—

*Second street, between Market and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.*

## POYNTELL'S

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY OF

# *PAPER HANGINGS,*

WHERE he keeps up a constant stock of ten thousand pieces for sale, comprising every variety of colours, in grounds and figures, of the most modern and tasty patterns, for every part of a house. The perfection attained in this manufactory, in peculiar neatness of workmanship, durability of colours, variety in designs, and good quality of the paper, will be found to exceed any European papers at the same moderate prices.

An elegant variety of rich fancy festoon & narrow borders, and of stucco and other coloured pannel papers.

Plain grounds made to any colour or shade.

Wholesale orders for any quantity, from the country or for exportation, executed on a short notice, on advantageous terms, on usual credit.

In addition to the above assortment, he has a beautiful variety of

## French paper hangings

of very superior quality, (Paris manufactory) with a variety of Rich Borders.

April 25 tuth&s2w

## A New Novel.

To the LADIES of Philadelphia.

*This Day is Published by*

MATHEW CAREY,

118, Market street,

Price, 1 and, five-eighths of a dollar, sewed in marble paper, half a dollar,

## Charlotte, a tale of Truth,

IN TWO VOLUMES.

By Mrs. ROWSON, of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, the Inquisitor, the Fille de Chambre, &c.

*Of Charlotte, the Reviewers have given the following character.*

IT may be a Tale of Truth, for it is not unnatural, and it is a tale of real distress.—Charlotte, by the artifice of a teacher, recommended to a school, from humanity rather than a conviction of her integrity, of the regularity of her former conduct, is enticed from her governess, and accompanies a young officer to America.—The marriage ceremony, if not forgotten, is postponed, and Charlotte dies a martyr to the inconstancy of her lover, and treachery of his friend.—The situations are artless and affecting—the descriptions natural and pathetic; we should feel for Charlotte if such a person ever existed, who for one error scarcely, perhaps, deserved so severe a punishment. If it is a fiction, poetic justice is not, we think, properly distributed

*Said Carey has just published,*

## A 2 sheet map of Kentucky

compiled by Elihu Barker, price one dollar and two thirds.

War Atlas, containing maps of France, Germany, Spain, Italy, the United Provinces, the Netherlands, and the West Indies. Price two dollars.

Map of New Jersey—Half a dollar.

Maps of Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia——Price three eighths of a dollar each.

April 29. tuth&s3w

## Concluding Sales.

THE Subscriber having entered into Copartnership with Mr. John Bartholomew in the business of Sugar Refining, will dispose of the

*Remaining Stock on hand*

CONSISTING OF

Silver, Plated, & Japan Wares, Plated Coach & Saddle Furniture, &c. &c.

*By Wholesale at Prime Cost for Cash.*

## John Dorsey,

No. 22, North 3d street.

April 1 tuth&s6w

## The Public are cautioned to

*beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be distinguished by the following*

## M A R K S.

*Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.*

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is smaller than the M. and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the bill

The *i* and *s* in the word promise are not paraliel, the *s* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the Letters are stronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were issued in that year.

*Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.*

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the same word in the Five Dollar Bills as described above, the *o* being less than the *m*, and others following.

There is no stroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The signature J Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks used in printing the bills and the cashier's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Person or Persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.

The person or persons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The person or persons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794

*April* 22, 1794.

## Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be distinguished from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and glossey surface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Cashier, in the true bills is strongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair stroke, evidently in an unfinished state. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the false, than in the genuine bills owing to the shade strokes being coarser, much nearer together, and consequently much more numerous. This difference strikes the eye at first view.

The same reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & prosecuting to conviction the several above described Offenders in respect to this, as to the last described bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank United States.

JOHN NIXON, President of the Bank of North America.

By order of the Committees of the Respective Boards.

## TO BE SOLD,

## A large elegant House, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.

m&thtf

## ADVERTISEMENT.

OF the money robbed from the mail near Baltimore, by Doctor Gant, 110 dollars were afterwards sent by an unknown hand, to the Postmaster at Baltimore, who transmitted the same to the General Post Office. The sufferers by that robbery are desired to state the amount of their losses respectively, and transmit the same, with the original letters of their correspondents (where recovered) or other evidence thereof to the General Post Office, before the first day of June next, immediately after which a dividend will be made among the claimants.

*TIMOTHY PICKERING,*
*Post Master General.*

Gen. Post Office, April 4, 1794 1aw6w

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS DOBSON,

*No. 41, South Second street,*

## Extract of a letter from a gentleman in America to a friend in England, on the Subject of Emigration—price 1 8th of a dollar.

*Ecclesiastical Establishments detrimental to a State.*

Price 1 8 of a Dollar.

April 22. mw&f3w

## Just Imported,

*In the ship Abigail, Captain Horton, from St Petersburgh in Russia, and now landing at Russell's wharf,*

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,

And for sale at the stores of the subscriber in Walnut street, No. 22.

*John Donnaldson.*

April 4. d1w w&t

## The annual election

FOR

## Directors and a Treasurer

OF THE

## *Library Company of Philadelphia,*

WILL be held at the LIBRARY, in Fifth street, on Monday the fifth of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the treasurer will attend to receive the annual payments.

As there are several shares on which fines are due, the owners of them, or their representatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the Company, unless the said arrears are paid off on the fifth day of May, or within ten days after.

By Order of the Directors.

BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, Secretary

April 7. m&w t5th May.

(NO. 60.)

*District of Pennsylvania, to wit:*

## Be it remembered that

on the twelfth day of April in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Benjamin Davies of the said district hath deposited in this office the title of a map, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit;

"A Ground Plan of the City and Suburbs of Philadelphia, taken from actual survey; containing an exact description of all the squares, streets and alleys in the City and Liberties; of the situation of all the principal public buildings; of the rivulets, and as much of the Canal as lies within the compass of the draft, by H. P. Folie: published by the Proprietor, Benjamin Davies."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

*SAMUEL CALDWELL,*
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

April 9. w&s2w

Lately Published.

SOLD BY

## Thomas Dobson,

No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE History of New-Hampshire, from the Discovery of the River Piscataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1-2 Dollars.

The Forrester, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the History of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.

A Discourse, intended to commemorate the Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus; delivered at the request of the Historical Society in Massachusetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, since that memorable event. To which are added, Four Dissertations, connected with the subject—By the same author. Price, 50 Cents.

March 17. tuth&f3w

## ☞ Those persons who

undertake to cut timber or wood of any kind whatever, from any lands of the real estate of the late Richard Stockton Esq. deceased, in the western precinct of the county of Somerset in the state of New Jersey, under a pretence of a right to cut on lands adjacent, are requested to desist from so doing, or they will be proceeded against in such manner as may prove troublesome and expensive to themselves.

April 16. *w&s2w

## Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

m&thtf.

*Philad. April 22, 1794.*

*** Notice, agreeably to charter, is hereby given to the members of *the Corporation for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Presbyterian Ministers, and of the Poor and Distressed Widows and children of Presbyterian Ministers*, that a meeting of said corporation is to take place, on the 22d day of May next, in the second Presbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the dispatch of all such business as may then be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN,
Secretary of the Corporation.

tuth&s6t

## Just Published,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

*THOMAS DOBSON,*

At the Stone house, No. 41, South second Street,

## Historical Collections:

CONSISTING OF

# *STATE PAPERS,*

And other authentic Documents, intended as materials for an History of the United States of America.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

In two large quarto volumes, price ten dollars in boards.

Subscribers will be furnished with the 2d. volume on paying three dollars and a quarter—having paid five dollars and a quarter on receiving the first.

This second volume comprehends, among other interesting particulars, a complete copy of the Records of the United Colonies of N. England, in which the conduct of the commissioners respecting the general concerns of the colonies—the neighbouring Indians—and the Dutch at *Manhattans* (now New York) is particularly detailed.

*** Materials are collected sufficient to form a THIRD VOLUME. The time of publishing will depend on the encouragement to be derived from subscriptions which will be received by Thomas Dobson, Philadelphia; Jere. Libbey, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Thomas & Andrews, & Dav. West, Boston; Isaiah Thomas, Worcester; Isaac Beers, New-Haven; Timothy Green, New London; Jacob Richardson, Newport; John Carter, Providence; Hugh Gaine, Thomas Allen, and Samuel Campbell, New York; Frederick Craig, Wilmington, Delaware; James Rice, Baltimore; Mr. Lindsey, Norfolk; David Henderson, Fredericksburg; John Grammar Petersburg; Augustine Davis, Richmond; F X. Martin, Newbern, N. C. John Bradley, Wilmington; and William Price Young, Charleston.

April 4. mw&f3w

## Treasury Department,

*Revenue Office, April 16th, 1794.*

## Communications by post or

otherwise, will be received by way of information at the Office of the Commissioner of the Revenue from persons willing to supply iron Cannon, Cannon Ball, and Shells, for the fortifications and Ships of War. The kinds of the metal for cannon, and the capacity of the founders in smelting, in preparing and mixing the metal, and in casting and boring the cannon (which are to be cast *solidly*) will require to be particularly stated.

Similar communications will also be received from any persons willing to supply live oak and red cedar timber for the construction of the ships of war. Different plans of procuring and supplying the same may be proposed. The convenience of the situation in regard to navigation, and the state of the timber whether already fallen or hereafter to be cut, will require to be noticed.

All the necessary particulars in regard to the several articles which are wanted, will be specified in contracts intended to be grounded in part on the information, which is hereby sought.

*PASSAGE POUR ST. DOMINGUE.*

Tous les François qui se sont presentés ou voudront se presenter pour avoir une prompte passage pour St. Domingue, sont instamment priés de laisser leurs noms aujourd'hui ou demain, dans le comptoir de James Mc. Curach & Co. No 42 Dock street, qui se proposent d'envoyer son batiment le Samedi prochain 3 de Mai: le batiment est tout prêt pour faire à la voile avec des bonnes accommodations pour prendre passagers a bord.

April 29. 3 t.

## NANKEENS.

*Nankeens of Superior Quality,*

FOR SALE AT

No. 40, north Fifth Street.

April 21. mw&ftf

*PHILADELPHIA:*

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No 3 South Fourth-Street.